

The polychaetous annelids from oil platforms areas in the southeastern Gulf of Mexico: Phyllodocidae, Glyceridae, Goniadidae, Hesionidae, and Pilargidae, with description of *Ophioglycera lyra*, a new species, and comments on *Goniada distorta* Moore and *Scoloplos texana* Maciolek & Holland

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Abstract.—The distribution and composition of the polychaete families Phyllodocidae, Glyceridae, Goniadidae, Hesionidae and Pilargidae of the oil platforms area of Campeche Sound, southeastern Gulf of Mexico are analyzed. They involve the identification of 14 species and the revision of some of the material reported by authors in Uebelacker & Johnson (1984) for these families. *Ophioglycera lyra*, a new goniadid species is described, diagnosis of genus *Ophioglycera* is emended. *Goniada distorta* Moore, 1903 is removed from *Ophioglycera* and maintained in the genus *Goniada*. *Ancistrosyllis* sp. B of Wolf, 1984 is reported as *A. commensalis* Gardiner, 1976, and *Naineris* sp. A of Taylor, 1984 is reported as *Scoloplos texana* Maciolek & Holland, 1978.

Despite the fact that the Campeche Sound, in the southeastern Gulf of Mexico, is the most important area of oil extraction activity coupled with the most important shrimp fishery zone in Mexico, its fauna is poorly known. A few years ago, regional surveys were undertaken under our direction to study the benthic fauna of the area surrounding the offshore oil platforms. Part of the results of the extensive polychaete collections made during these studies are presented here. Previous taxonomic reports on other polychaetes collected during these studies include Granados-Barba (1994), Granados-Barba & Solís-Weiss (1994), Solís-Weiss et al. (1994, 1995) and Granados-Barba & Solís-Weiss (1997).

When doubts arose over the taxonomic position of several species, comparisons were made with material collected in the northern and eastern continental shelves of the Gulf of Mexico by different authors who collaborated in the Taxonomic Guide of the Polychaetes of the Northern Gulf of

Mexico by Uebelacker & Johnson (1984) and deposited in the Smithsonian Institution (USNM) collection, since affinities with the study area environment were obvious. The appropriate remarks are herein reported where relevant.

Study area.—The study area is located in Campeche Sound, between 18°46'–20°03'N and 91°33'–92°34'W, covering the offshore oil platforms area and part of the continental shelf down to about 200 m depth (Fig. 1). The sediment in the oil platforms area is mainly mud, although there are some isolated patches of sandy mud (Granados-Barba 1994).

Materials and methods.—Sampling was done on board the R/V *Justo Sierra*, as part of the interdisciplinary projects IMCA-DINAMO during expeditions IMCA—1 (I-1, March 1988), IMCA—2 (I-2, September 1988), IMCA—3 (I-3, March 1989), DINAMO—1 (D-1, March 1990) and DINAMO—2 (D-2 November 1990). Sixteen stations are herein considered (Fig. 1). The

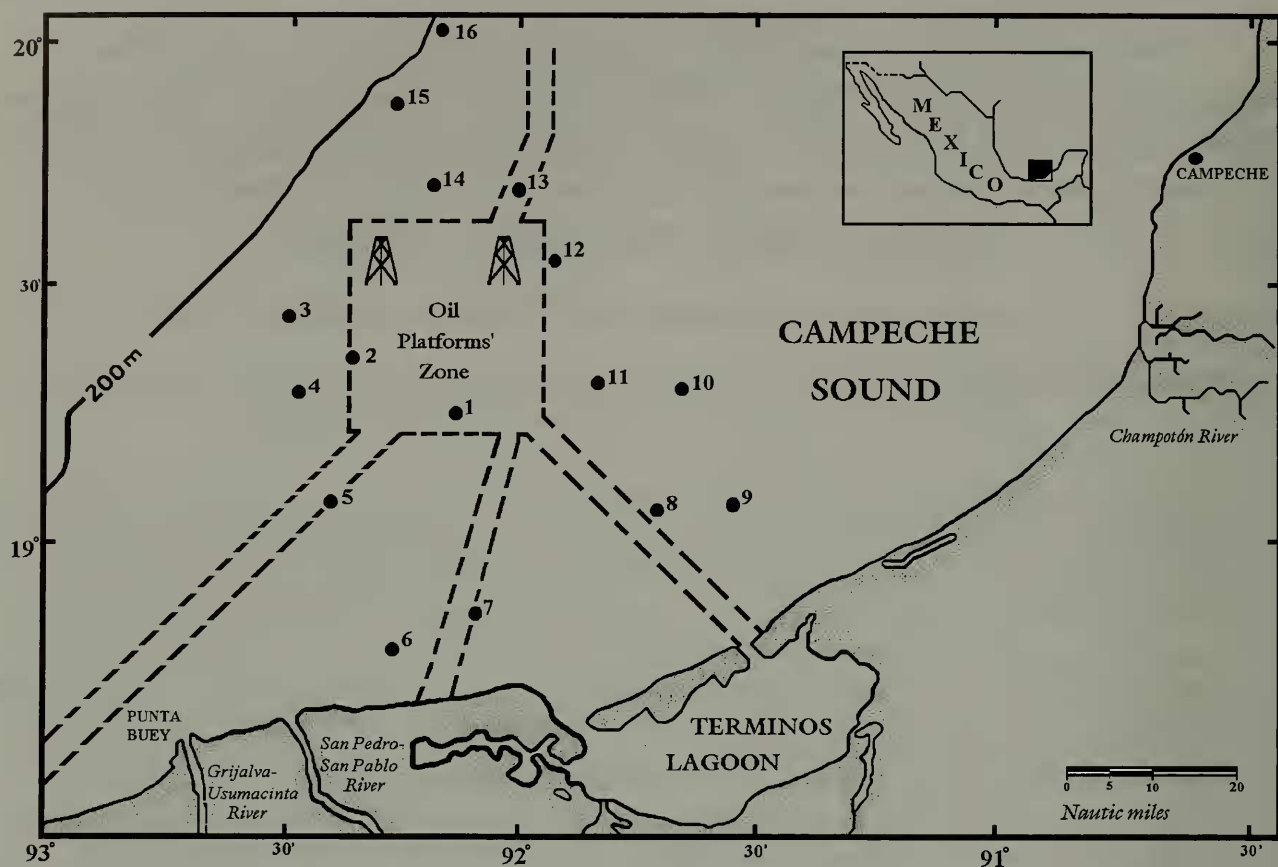


Fig. 1. Study area. 1 Sampling stations.

coordinates and depths of each station are presented in Table 1. The polychaetes were collected with a 0.1 m² Smith-McIntyre grab. At each station, about 40 liters of sediment were screened through a 0.5-mm

Table 1.—Positions (Latitude and Longitude) and depths (m) of the sampling stations.

Station	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	Depth
1	19°15'	92°08'	31.2
2	19°23'	92°21'	75.6
3	19°18'	92°28'	102.6
4	19°15'	92°28'	71.8
5	19°05'	92°23'	32.6
6	18°49'	92°16'	16
7	18°50'	92°06'	16
8	19°04'	91°42'	16.2
9	19°04'	91°33'	16.6
10	19°20'	91°39'	31.2
11	19°20'	91°49'	32.4
12	19°33'	91°54'	56
13	19°42'	92°00'	70.2
14	19°43'	92°10'	98.2
15	19°52'	92°16'	148.4
16	20°03'	92°09'	127.2

sieve, and specimens fixed in 10% formalin. In the laboratory, specimens were washed, sorted, and transferred to 70% ethanol. Depth, salinity, and temperature were recorded at each station with a Niels-Brown C.T.D.

For each species, selected synonyms, habitat and reported worldwide distribution are included. Environmental factors measured in this and previous studies that are included when available are cited with the following abbreviations: D = depth (m); T = temperature (°C); S = salinity (%); OM = organic matter in the sediment (% of organic carbon) and OD = dissolved oxygen (ml/l). The specimens are deposited in the Polychaetological Collection of the Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología (CPICML), UNAM, Mexico, City. The type material for *Ophioglycera lyra* is deposited in the following museums: National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM), Washington, D.C.; Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACMNH-AHF), California, USA.

Family Phyllodocidae Örsted, 1843

The family Phyllodocidae is represented by about 31 genera and 306 species. In this study, 11 specimens belonging to two genera and four species were collected. Pleijel (1991:232) clarified the authorship of the family. See also Blake (1994a).

Genus *Paranaitis* Southern, 1914

Paranaitis gardineri Perkins, 1984

Paranaitis gardineri Perkins, 1984:563, figs. 4a–i.—Granados-Barba, 1994:112.

Paranaitis polynoides.—Gardiner, 1976:110.—Gathof, 1984:19.21, fig. 19.18 [not *Anaitis polynoides* Moore, 1909].

Material examined.—5 specimens: Mar 1989, sta. 5(1), 9(1), 11(1); Mar 1990, sta. 16(1); Oct–Nov 1990, sta. 16(1).

Remarks.—Perkins (1984) erected the species *P. gardineri* to include specimens reported by Gardiner (1976) as *P. polynoides* separating Atlantic Ocean specimens from *P. polynoides* Moore, 1909, based on the fact that *P. gardineri* has dorsal cirri narrower and shorter than the acicula that are not covering the dorsum in the posterior region, in addition to the shape of the anal cirri, which are long and filiform rather than short, thick and cylindrical. The specimens examined in this study agree with the description of *P. gardineri*. Perkins further remarked that the North Carolina specimens were twice as large as the ones from Florida. In this study, the specimens are about half the size of the Florida specimens.

Previously reported habitat.—Intertidal to 125 m, in mud, muddy sand, coarse to fine sand, sand with gravel and shells, T = 20–26; S = 36.48–37.43; OM = 0.19–1.17.

Occurrence.—In mud, D = 16–127; T = 20; S = 36.48; OM = 1.17.

Distribution in Mexico.—Southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—North Carolina; Florida; northern Gulf of Mexico.

Genus *Phyllodoce* Lamarck, 1818

Phyllodoce (Phyllodoce) arenae

Webster, 1879

Phyllodoce (Anaitides) arenae.—Pettibone, 1963:82, fig. 18a.—Day, 1973:23.—Gardiner, 1976:117, figs 8d.

Phyllodoce arenae.—Gathof, 1984:19.21, figs. 19.18a–e.—Granados-Barba, 1994:112, pl. 15b.

Phyllodoce (Anaitides) panamensis.—Day, 1973:24, fig. 3n–p.—Gardiner, 1976:117.

Phyllodoce panamensis.—Granados-Barba, 1994:114. (not *Phyllodoce panamensis* Treadwell, 1917.)

Material examined.—4 specimens: Sep 1988, sta. 13(1); Mar 1989, sta. 9(3).

Material of other species examined.—*Phyllodoce panamensis* USNM 16831, Holotype from Port Chame, Panama, Sta. 362, 30°11'48"N, 88°43'40"W. USNM 51028, 2 specimens from Beaufort, North Carolina, USA 34°24'N, 75°57'W, 80 m.

Remarks.—Day (1973) separated North Carolina specimens he reported as *P. panamensis* from *P. arenae* based on the difference in color patterns of both species. Whereas in the former there is a middorsal continuous band, the latter is characterized by the presence of fusiform dark dorsal spots in the intersegmental furrows. In one of the specimens examined for this study, a middorsal continuous band is present, so that it was formerly identified as *P. panamensis* by one of us (Granados-Barba 1994). However, a recent comparison between Day's specimens, the holotype of *P. panamensis* and our specimens showed that *P. panamensis* Treadwell is considerably larger than the specimens from the Gulf of Mexico and North Carolina and that it does not have the middorsal band. We could conclude that both our specimens and Day's North Carolina specimens are *P. arenae*.

Previously reported habitat.—Intertidal to 200 m, in mud, sandy mud, muddy sand and coarse sand with shells, T = 27.5; S = 36.21–36.76; OM = 0.64–1.01; DO = 3.45.

Occurrence.—In mud, D = 16–70.

Distribution in Mexico.—Tamiahua Lagoon, Veracruz; southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—New England; North Carolina; northern Gulf of Mexico.

Phyllodoce (Anaitides) madeirensis
Langerhans, 1880

Phyllodoce (Anaitides) madeirensis.—Day, 1973:23.—Gardiner, 1976:115, figs. 7q, 8a–c.

Anaitides madeirensis.—Gathof, 1984:19.39, figs. 34a–e.

Phyllodoce madeirensis.—Mountford, 1991:161, figs. 2–3a–c.—Pleijel, 1991:257; 1993a:33.—Granados-Barba, 1994:113.

Material examined.—1 specimen: Mar 1990, sta. 13(1).

Remarks.—The specimen examined agrees with the redescription of Mountford (1991) of this species; the revision by this author of some phyllodocids from Puerto Rico led to the synonymy of *P. oculata* and *P. madeirensis*, and the separation of *P. erythrophylla* and *P. madeirensis*, based on color patterns. See also the list in Pleijel (1991).

Previously reported habitat.—Intertidal to 200 m, on rocks and corals, in silt, clay, mud, sandy mud, muddy sand, sand and fine sand, T = 14–31; S = 34.44–37.4; OM = 0.18–5.5; DO = 1.03–5.4.

Occurrence.—In mud, D = 70; OM = 1.47.

Distribution in Mexico.—Southern Baja California; Gulf of California; Jalisco; Colima; Guerrero; Gulf of Tehuantepec; Isla de Enmedio Veracruz; central and southern regions of the Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan in intertidal areas and continental shelves of tropical seas; South Africa; pacific coast of Panama; North Carolina; northern Gulf of Mexico; Puerto Rico.

Phyllodoce (Anaitides) mucosa Örsted,
1843

Phyllodoce (Anaitides) mucosa.—Pettibone, 1963:81, fig. 18f.—Gardiner, 1976:113, fig. 7.

Anaitides mucosa.—Gathof, 1984:19.33, fig. 19.28.

Phyllodoce mucosa.—Pleijel, 1991:259; 1993:51, figs. 33–34.—Granados-Barba, 1994:114.

Material examined.—1 specimen: Sep 1988, sta. 15(1).

Remarks.—The examined specimen agrees with description of Gathof (1984).

Previously reported habitat.—Intertidal to 425 m, in mud, sand, muddy sand, sand and shells, and gravel, T = 13–15; S = 35–35.46; OM = 3–6.9; DO = 0.8–3.09.

Occurrence.—In mud, D = 148; T = 21; S = 36.42; OM = 1.15.

Distribution in Mexico.—Baja California; west of Baja California Sur; Gulf of California; Guerrero; southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—Northern Europe; Azores Islands; western North America from Alaska to Mexico; western Africa; New England; North Carolina; northern Gulf of Mexico; Cuba.

Family Glyceridae Grube, 1850

The family Glyceridae is represented by three genera and about 80 species. For this study, we collected 15 specimens belonging to one genus and three species.

Genus *Glyceria* Savigny in Lamarck, 1818
Glyceria americana Leidy, 1855

Glyceria americana.—Pettibone, 1963:213, figs. 54a–e.—Gardiner, 1976:161, figs. 171–n.—Gilbert, 1984a:32.15, fig. 32.12.—Granados-Barba, 1994:152.—Hilbig, 1994a:200, fig. 6.1.

Material examined.—7 specimens: Mar 1988, sta. 7(1); Sep 1988, sta. 9(1), 14(1); Mar 1989, sta. 6(2), 7(1), 9(1).

Remarks.—Everted branchiae were observed from setiger 14, but we consider that they could be retracted in anterior setigers. In very small specimens, the branchiae could not be seen; however, all the other characters agree with description of *G. americana*.

Previously reported habitat.—Intertidal, continental shelf and slope, in mud, sandy mud, muddy sand and fine to medium sand, D = 22–106; T = 13–28; S = 35.06–37.19; OM = 0.47–3.9; OD = 1.04–5.4.

Occurrence.—In mud and muddy sand, D = 16–98; T = 22–28; S = 35.51–37.19; OM = 0.39–1.05.

Distribution in Mexico.—Baja California; west of Baja California Sur; Gulf of California; Veracruz; Tamiahua Lagoon, Veracruz; central and southern regions of the Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—Magellan Strait, New Zealand; Australia; Eastern Pacific Ocean, from southern Canada to Peru; Western Atlantic Ocean from New England to Argentina; northern Gulf of Mexico; Bermuda.

Glycera robusta Ehlers, 1868

Glycera robusta.—Hartman, 1950:69, pl. 10, figs. 7–8.—Pettibone, 1963:218, figs. 54f–g.—Gardiner, 1976:162, fig. 17o.—Gilbert, 1984a:32.22, figs. 32.20a–i.—Granados-Barba, 1994:153.

Material examined.—2 specimens: Mar 1990, sta. 2(1), 9(1).

Remarks.—In one of the specimens, six to seven long structures resembling branchiae or cirri were observed on the first 10 setigers (very similar in shape to those found among the cirratulids); they do not follow a determined pattern, since some can be seen emerging above or below the dorsal cirrus, while others emerge from below the ventral cirrus. Hilbig (pers. comm.) suggests that these structures could be algae or fungi, or some other parasite/commensal.

Previously reported habitat.—Intertidal to 380 m, in mud, sandy mud, sand, sand

with gravel and shells, T = 27.5–28; S = 36.5–36.7; OM = 0.59–1.6; DO = 3.9.

Occurrence.—In mud, D = 16–75; OM = 0.59–1.66.

Distribution in Mexico.—Gulf of California; southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—Central California to Mexico; New England; North Carolina; northern Gulf of Mexico.

Glycera tessellata Grube, 1863

Glycera tessellata.—Hartman, 1950:77, pl. 10, fig. 11.—Granados-Barba, 1994:154, pl. 23a.—Hilbig, 1994a:208, fig. 6.5.

Material examined.—6 specimens: Sep 1988, sta. 2(2), 3(1), 15(1); Mar 1989, sta. 14(1); Oct–Nov 1990, sta. 16(1).

Remarks.—*Glycera tessellata* resembles closely *G. capitata*, *G. abbranchiata*, and *Glycera* sp. F of Gilbert (1984a), but differs from the first by the presence of bilobed, rather than entire postsetal lobes, from the second by the presence of smooth instead of striated proboscicial papillae, and from the last by the presence of only one, rather than two types of proboscideal papillae. These species were compared to material of both named species collected elsewhere.

Previously reported habitat.—Continental shelf down to 97 m, in mud with gravel, coarse to fine sand, T = 13–25.8; S = 34.92–37.4; OM = 0.52–6.9; DO = 0.63–5.4.

Occurrence.—In mud, D = 75–148; T = 19–24.5; S = 36.42–36.48; OM = 1.12–1.33.

Distribution in Mexico.—Baja California Peninsula; Revillagigedo Islands; Sinaloa; Gulf of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca; Tamiahua Lagoon, Veracruz; southern Gulf of Mexico; Quintana Roo.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea; Red Sea; from England to Morocco; India; Japan; Canada; California; Atlantic coast of Panama; North Carolina.

Family Goniadidae Kinberg, 1866

The family Goniadidae is represented by nine genera (Hilbig, 1994) and about 75 species. In this study 14 specimens, in two genera and two species, were collected.

Genus *Goniada*

Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833

Goniada cf. *maculata* Örsted, 1843

Goniada maculata.—Hartman, 1950:20, pl. 1, figs. 7–8.—Pettibone, 1963:225, fig. 58.—Day 1973:51.—Gardiner, 1976:167, figs. 19c–f.—Gilbert, 1984b:33.11, fig. 33.8.—Granados-Barba, 1994:157.—Hilbig, 1994b:226, fig. 7.5.

Material examined.—2 specimens: Mar 1989 sta. 15(1); Mar 1990 sta. 15(1).

Remarks.—The specimens examined agree with description of Gilbert (1984b) for this species. However Hartman (1950:20) recorded 39–41 setigers with uniramous parapodia (rather than 25). For this reason the identity of the species must be considered doubtful. We think that specimens from the Gulf of Mexico could be a new species, but we need to examine type specimens in order to confirm it. In some of the specimens, most of the body was dark brown, but we think this could be the result of fixation. One specimen had pairs of ventrolateral black spots located in the intersegmental furrows from setigers 24–25 to the end of the fragment.

Previously reported habitat.—Intertidal to 3020 m, in silt, silty sand, clay, mud, sandy mud, muddy sand, sand with shells, medium to fine sands and sands, T = 16–28; S = 35.3–37.6; OM = 0.18–0.96; DO = 1.14–3.

Occurrence.—In mud, D = 148; OM = 1.18.

Distribution.—Northern Japan; western Europe; Alaska; South Africa; California, New England; North Carolina; northern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution in Mexico.—West of Baja California Sur; Gulf of Tehuantepec; La-

guna de Tampamachoco, Veracruz; central and southern regions of the Gulf of Mexico.

Genus *Ophioglycera* Verrill, 1885,
emended

Type species: *Ophioglycera gigantea* Verrill, 1885.

Diagnosis.—Body long, cylindrical; prostomium with 9 or 10 annulations and four antennae of equal length; no eyes. No chevrons on pharynx. Notosetae acicular; neurosetae compound spinigers and lyrate setae can be present.

Remarks.—This diagnosis includes the presence of lyrate setae first observed in *Ophioglycera lyra*; such setae had not previously been reported in this genus.

Ophioglycera lyra, new species
Figs. 2–3

Ophioglycera sp. A.—Gilbert, 1984b: 33.19, figs. 33.16a–j; Granados-Barba, 1994:158.

Material examined.—12 specimens: Mar 1988 sta. 1(1), 7(1), 12(3); Sep 1988 sta. 1(1); Mar 1990 sta. 1(1), 7(1), 11(1); Mar 1990 sta. 1(1), 7(1), 10(1).

Type locality.—Sta. 10, holotype, USNM 175433, Gulf of Mexico, 10, 19°20.9'N, 91°39.6'W, 13 Mar 1990. Paratypes: Sta. 1, 19°15.2'N, 92°08.3'W, 9 Mar 1988, (1) USNM 175434. Sta. 7, 18°50.1'N, 92°06.2'W, 8 Mar 1988, (1) USNM 175435. Sta. 1, 19°15.2'N, 92°08.3'W, 25 Sep 1988, (1) USNM 175436. Sta. 1, 19°15.2'N, 92°08.3'W, 12 Mar 1989, (1) LACM-AHF POLY 1886. Sta. 7, 18°50.1'N, 92°06.2'W, 11 Mar 1989, (1) LACM-AHF POLY 1887. Sta. 11, 19°20'N, 91°49.8'W, 3 Mar 1989, (1) CPICMLPOP-42-002. Sta. 6, 18°49.2'N, 92°16.2'W, 9 Mar 1990, (1) CPICMLPOP-42-001. Sta. 12, 19°33.3'N, 91°54.7'W, 11 Mar 1988, (3) CPICMLPOP-42-003.

Gulf of Mexico specimens identified as *Ophioglycera* sp. A by Gilbert 1984b: USNM 089828, southern Louisiana, Gulf of Mexico, Sta. 03P, 28°40'02"N,

90°14'43"W. USNM 089829, Texas, Gulf of Mexico, Sta. S-52, 26°10'N, 97°01'W.

Material of other species examined.—*Goniada distorta* Moore 1903, USNM 15720 Honshu Island, Japan, sta. 3739 (moved to *Ophioglycera* by Hartman, 1950: 36). *Ophioglycera gigantea* Verrill 1873, USNM 13417 syntype, Newport Harbor, sta. 901, surface, 1980.

Description.—The description is based on the holotype unless specified otherwise. Holotype a large specimen, 69 mm long and 1.8 mm wide without parapodia, almost complete, with 175 setigers. Paratypes and additional material incomplete with 45–117 setigers, 9–29 mm long \times 0.2–0.8 mm wide. Body long, cylindrical, tapering towards posterior end, last 10 to 12 setigers very small, crowded. Parapodia and part of dorsum pigmented giving appearance of ophiuroid arm (Fig. 2h). Prostomium semiconical with ten annulations (Fig. 2a) (8–10 in paratypes and additional material) four semiglobular antennae, distal pair distinctly shorter. Basal ring of prostomium laterally expanded as small lappets, no eyes. Pharynx without chevrons (Fig. 2a), very long (6.5 mm long, almost 2 mm wide on holotype and somewhat damaged) covered with papillae. Proboscoidal papillae of two forms: triangular with large base and beak slightly recurved (Fig. 2b–d); and very small and rounded. Macroganths (not visible in holotype) with 3–5 teeth, microganths 20–27 in dorsal arc, 7–8 in ventral arc (Fig. 2e). First 65 setigers uniramous (49–52 in paratypes, this character somewhat size related) with three transitional setigers (0–3 in paratypes), then biramous. From setiger 65 two midventrally located black dots present close to intersegmental furrows (Fig. 2f), in longitudinal midventral groove; dots and groove absent from last 27–30 segments.

Middle anterior region with two dorso-lateral pale bands (darker than the body color) subdivided maximally into 10 thin longitudinal bands (Fig. 2g); bands decreasing in number but increasing in width down to

three in middle region; thereafter two and finally one much broader, diffuse band present towards the end of body. Dorsal and ventral cirri with dark pigmentation and entire notopodium pigmented on biramous setigers. Pigmentation in paratypes similar but less conspicuous, with smaller pigmented areas and dorsolateral pigmentation not in form of longitudinal bands.

First parapodia with pair of dorsolateral cirri and single presetal lobe. Single presetal lobe present either in first or in first and second parapodia in paratypes, apparently related to size; first two setigers of specimens from northern Gulf of Mexico having that single presetal lobe (Gilbert 1984b). Thereafter, two digitiform slender presetal lobes present, dorsal one longer, at first distinctly so, then subequal. Postsetal lobes shorter than presetal lobes, slender, digitiform, broader at base, similar on all parapodia. Dorsal cirrus broad basally, pointed distally, more rounded (bulbous) in uniramous parapodia (Fig. 3a–b), more flattened in biramous parapodia (Fig. 3c–d). Ventral cirri elongate, pointed distally, longer than neuropodial lobes (Figs. 3a–b), becoming broader in transitional setigers, thereafter tapering and pointed distally (Fig. 3c–d). Two acicular notosetae and one acicula of same width in notopodia (Fig. 3c). Neuro-podia with two acicula and compound spinigers (Fig. 3e–h) throughout the body; biramous parapodia with additional one to four lyrata setae in upper position (Fig. 3i).

Remarks.—*Ophioglycera lyra*, n. sp. differs from related species by having biramous parapodia starting on setigers 49–65, two long acicular notosetae, and one to four superior lyrata neurosetae. This species is similar to *O. gigantea* from which it differs in being smaller, having a much larger number of uniramous setigers, and having a different setal composition, particularly the lyrata setae not previously reported for the genus.

Gilbert (1984b) stated that *Ophioglycera* sp. A and *G. distorta* Moore, 1903 were “most similar” because they had a similar

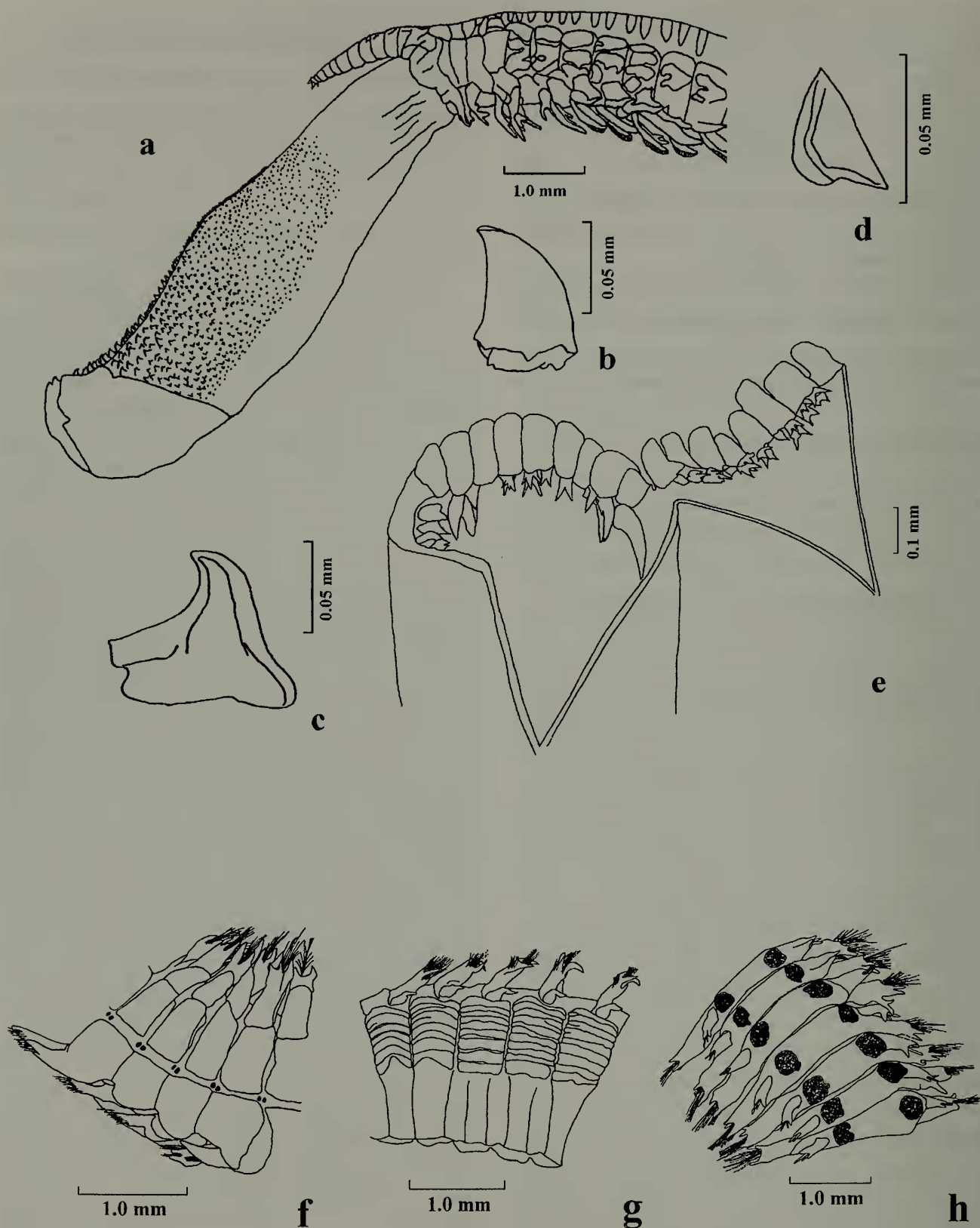


Fig. 2. *Ophioglycera lyra* n. sp. a) Anterior end with everted proboscis; b–d) Proboscis papillae; e) Distal portion of the proboscis, dissected; f) Middle body (biramous parapodia) showing coloration patterns, ventral view; g) Anterior setigers showing ventrolateral bands; h) Anterior setigers showing dorsal coloration patterns.

number of uniramous parapodia. However, upon examination of the holotype of *G. distorta* (which is in good condition and anteriorly dissected) we found that this spe-

cies has chevrons, and thus cannot be even maintained in the genus *Ophioglycera*, which lacks them by definition. Those two species are therefore not comparable or

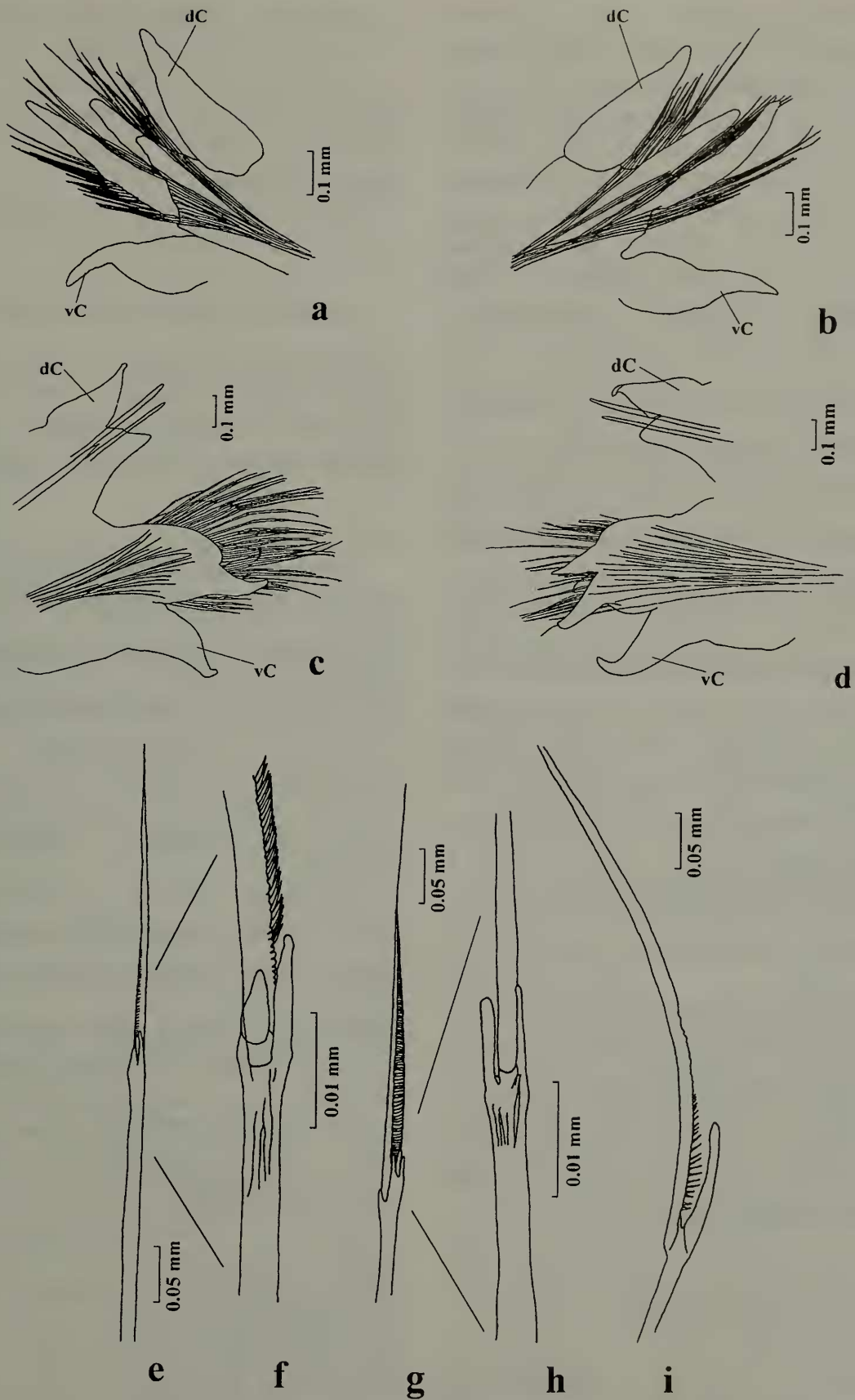


Fig. 3. *Ophioglycera lyra* n. sp. a) Uniramous parapodium from setiger 17, posterior view; b) Uniramous parapodium from setiger 18, anterior view; c) Biramous parapodium from setiger 74, posterior view; d) Biramous parapodium from setiger 75, anterior view; e-h) Compound spinigers from setiger 18; i) Lyrate neuroseta from setiger 74.

close. Hartman (1950:36) did not examine type material of *Goniada distorta* when placing it in the genus *Ophioglycera*, probably believing that if Moore 1903 did not report chevrons for the species, they did not exist. After examination of the holotype, where the chevrons are clearly seen, we maintain *Goniada distorta* in the genus *Goniada* as originally described by Moore.

Etymology.—The specific name refers to the lyrate setae of the new species, the first to be reported in the genus.

Previously reported habitat.—15–98 m, in silt, mud, sand, and silty sand.

Occurrence.—In mud, D = 16–56; T = 24–27; S = 35.94–37.19; OM = 0.68–1.65.

Distribution in Mexico.—Southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—Northern Gulf of Mexico.

Family Hesionidae Grube, 1850

The family Hesionidae is represented by 30 genera and about 150 species (Hilbig 1994c). In this study six specimens in one genus and one species were collected.

Genus *Podarkeopsis* Laubier, 1961

Podarkeopsis levifuscina Perkins, 1984

Podarkeopsis levifuscina Perkins, 1984: 575, fig. 10.

Gyptis vittata.—Taylor, 1971:155.—Day, 1973:25 [not Webster & Benedict, 1887].

Gyptis brevipalpa.—Gardiner, 1976:119, figs. 8q–t, 9a.—Uebelacker, 1984:28.27, figs. 28.26a–e.—Granados-Barba, 1994: 134, pl. 19a–h [not *Oxydromus brevipalpa* Hartmann-Schröder, 1959].

Material examined.—6 specimens: Mar 1989, sta. 11(1); Mar 1990 sta. 9(2); Oct–Nov 1990 sta. 1(1), 9(2).

Remarks.—The genera of hesionids are currently being reviewed by Pleijel (Fau-chald, pers. comm.) and the position of most species thus remains doubtful.

Previously reported habitat.—10–189 m, clay, mud, sandy mud and sand, T = 14.5–28; S = 35.45–37.22; OM = 0.44–6.9; DO = 3.09–3.17.

Occurrence.—In mud and sandy mud, D = 16–32; T = 28; S = 36.94; OM = 0.59.

Distribution in Mexico.—Gulf of California; Tamiahua Lagoon, Veracruz and Terminos Lagoon, Campeche; southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—North Carolina; Florida; northern Gulf of Mexico.

Family Pilargidae Saint-Joseph, 1899

The family Pilargidae is represented by 10 to 13 genera (Blake 1994b) and about 56 species. In this study 25 specimens in three genera and four species were collected.

Genus *Ancistrostylis* McIntosh, 1879

Ancistrostylis commensalis Gardiner, 1976

Ancistrostylis commensalis Gardiner, 1976: 123, figs. g–k.

Ancistrostylis sp. B.—Wolf, 1984:29.17, fig. 29.12.—Granados-Barba, 1994:137, pl. 20b.

Material examined.—1 specimen: Mar 1989 sta. 8(1).

Additional material examined.—*Ancistrostylis commensalis* USNM 052902, holotype, Banks Channel, Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina, USA, sta. 11. USNM 052903, paratypes, 3 specimens from Banks Channel Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina, USA, sta. 10, in burrows of *Notomastus lobatus*. USNM 86930, 1 specimen from Texas, USA, sta. S49-6, as *Ancistrostylis* sp. B Wolf, 1984.

Remarks.—The examination of the holotype of *A. commensalis* and Wolf's voucher material of *Ancistrostylis* sp. A from Texas and its comparison to our material shows that all are indeed the same species, the only difference being their size. Specimens from North Carolina are larger than those from the southern Gulf of Mexico, which in turn are larger than those from the northern Gulf of Mexico.

Previously reported habitat.—Intertidal to 30 m, commensal with *Notomastus lob-*

atus, in muddy clay, muddy silt and mud, $T = 27$; $S = 37.04$; $OM = 0.9$.

Occurrence.—In mud, $D = 16$.

Distribution in Mexico.—Southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—North Carolina; northern Gulf of Mexico.

Genus *Cabira* Webster, 1879

Cabira incerta Webster, 1879

Cabira incerta.—Pettibone, 1966:178, figs. 11a–c, 12a–e.—Wolf, 1984:29.5, figs. 29.2a–f.—Salazar-Vallejo & Orensanz, 1991:272, figs. 2e–f.—Granados-Barba, 1994:138.

Material examined.—2 specimens: Mar 1989 sta. 7(1); Mar 1990 sta. 2(1).

Remarks.—A large number of broken setae were present in the specimens collected during this study, especially on anterior segments, making proper identification difficult.

Previously reported habitat.—1–75 m, in mud, muddy sand, silty sand and very fine to medium sand.

Occurrence.—In mud, $D = 16$ –70; $OM = 1.66$.

Distribution in Mexico.—Gulf of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca; southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—Chesapeake Bay; northern Gulf of Mexico.

Genus *Sigambra* O. F. Müller, 1858

Sigambra tentaculata (Treadwell, 1941)

Ancistrosyllis tentaculata Treadwell, 1941: 1, figs. 1–3.

Sigambra tentaculata.—Pettibone, 1966: 182, figs. 14a–f, 15a–e.—Gardiner, 1976: 121, fig. 9c.—Wolf, 1984:29.8, figs. 29.6a–h.—Granados-Barba, 1994:138, pl. 20a.—Blake, 1994b:285, fig. 10.6.

Material examined.—19 specimens: Mar 1988, sta. 6(1), 14(1); Sep 1988, sta. 4(1), 9(1); Mar 1989, sta. 6(1), 7(1), 9(1), 10(1), 11(1); March 1990, sta. 2(2), 5(3), 9(1), 12(3), 16(1).

Remarks.—On all specimens examined in this study, the notopodial hooks start on setiger 4, except for two specimens in which they start on setiger 5.

Previously reported habitat.—Intertidal to 5121 m, in sandy silt, mud, sandy mud, muddy sand, sand, and sand with gravel and shells, $T = 13$ –31; $S = 34.44$ –37.72; $OM = 0.18$ –3.72; $DO = 0.54$ –4.32.

Occurrence.—In mud and sandy mud, $D = 16$ –127; $T = 21$ –28; $S = 35.51$ –36.99; $OM = 0.39$ –1.58.

Distribution in Mexico.—Baja California Peninsula, Gulf of California, Sinaloa, Colima, Jalisco, Gulf of Tehuantepec, Tamiahua Lagoon, Veracruz, and central and southern regions of the Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—Black Sea, Red Sea, California, northwestern USA, New England to North Carolina, northern Gulf of Mexico, northeastern South America, and South Africa.

Sigambra wassi Pettibone, 1966

Sigambra wassi Pettibone, 1966:186, figs. 17a–f, 18a–e.—Wolf, 1984:29.8, figs. 29.4a–j.—Granados-Barba, 1994:139.

Material examined.—1 specimen: Sep 1988, sta. 6(1).

Previously reported habitat.—11–37 m, in sandy mud and silty sand.

Occurrence.—In mud, $D = 16$; $T = 21$ –28; $S = 35.59$ –36.52; $OM = 1.1$ –1.32.

Distribution in Mexico.—Southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—Chesapeake Bay, northern Gulf of Mexico, and Cuba.

Family Orbiniidae Hartman, 1942

Some time after the galley proofs for the paper “The polychaetous annelids of the oil platforms area from the southeastern Gulf of Mexico: Orbiniidae and Cossuridae” by Granados-Barba & Solís-Weiss (1997) were sent to the press, we had the opportunity to examine material reported as *Naineris* sp. A by Taylor (1984) deposited in the Smith-

sonian Institution and the paratypes of *Scoloplos texana*. The results of our examination of this material are presented below.

Scoloplos (Scoloplos)
texana Maciolek & Holland, 1978

Scoloplos texana Maciolek & Holland, 1978:161, figs. 1–4.—Taylor, 1984:1.31, fig. 1.32a.

Naineris sp. A.—Taylor, 1984:1.5, figs. 1.2a–f.—Granados-Barba, 1994:29, pl. 3d.—Granados-Barba & Solís-Weiss, 1997.

Material examined.—8 specimens: Sep 1988, sta. 6(1); Mar 1989, sta. 7(1), 9(1), 11(1); Oct–Nov 1990, sta. 6(1), 7(1), 9(1), 10(1).

Additional material examined.—*Scoloplos texana* USNM 52733, paratype, Corpus Christi Bay, Texas, Gulf of Mexico, USA, sta. 147-1, 22°49'N, 92°08'22"W. USNM 52732, paratypes, 2 specimens from Corpus Christi Bay, Texas, Gulf of Mexico, USA, sta. 122-6, 27°48'38"N, 97°20'17"W. BLM 2423C, Jul 1976, B-23-1, 2 specimens as *Naineris* sp. A., USNM 090117, 1 specimen from southern Louisiana, Gulf of Mexico, USA, sta. 04P, 28°34'09"N, 90°24'32"W, as *Naineris* sp. A.

Material of other species examined.—*Scoloplos treadwelli* Eisig, 1914 USNM 16067, as *Aricia cirrata* Treadwell, 1901, Mayaguez Harbor, Blackbuoy, Puerto Rico, sta. (133)6061. USNM 16066, as *A. cirrata* Treadwell, 1901, Mayaguez Harbor, E of P. Algarrobo, Puerto Rico, sta. (136)6066.

Remarks.—Taylor's (1984) *Naineris* sp. A, are in fact *Scoloplos texana* also cited in Taylor (1984). The confusion probably stems from the definition of the prostomium shape for the genus *Naineris* (rounded or square). The prostomium of *S. texana* is not clearly pointed nor triangular as happens with most other species of *Scoloplos* neither it is rounded or square as is typical of *Naineris*; however, the presence of branchiae in abdominal setigers and the characteristic shape of the abdominal neuropodia (es-

pecially the setal insertion), so reminiscent of *S. texana*, left no doubt as to the proper identity of the former *Naineris* sp. A.

Specimens of *S. treadwelli* and *S. texana* are similar; they basically differ in that in the first, the neuropodial acicular spines present in anterior setigers are arranged in two rows, whereas in the second there is only a single row.

Maciolek & Holland (1978), stated that, characteristically, in *S. texana*, the branchiae are never present in the thorax whereas in *S. treadwelli* they can start anywhere from last two thoracic to the first two abdominal segments. The latter arrangement was not observed in any of the specimens of this study.

Previously reported habitat.—15–45 m, in clay, mud, sandy mud and fine sand, T = 28; S = 35.59–36.94; OM = 0.59–1.65.

Occurrence.—In mud and sandy mud, D = 15–33; T = 28; S = 35.59–36.94; OM = 0.59–1.65.

Distribution in Mexico.—Gulf of California, southern Gulf of Mexico.

Distribution.—Northern Gulf of Mexico.

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